

SCHOOL PAY ROLLS BAND OF FRANKY BANK SWINDLERS, LED BY TWO COLLEGE MEN, CAPTURED.

REVISION.

Manhattan Teachers Will Receive No October Salaries for Some Days, and Then Only Reduced Amounts.

Heavy Arrearages Will Accumulate, in Both Brooklyn and Manhattan, to Be Decided Upon Later.

For Richmond and Queens the Chances Are That Teachers Must Work Three Months for One Month's Pay.

The entire October pay roll for the teachers of Manhattan Borough will be held up for at least several days while a revision is made. No money will be paid out today, the regular pay day, and thousands of teachers will be disappointed and put to inconvenience. The November and December pay roll will also be scaled down. As quickly as possible the revision for October will be made, but even then it will leave the teachers of Manhattan only the few rates that were in force last April. The teachers will not be paid what can be given them without any dispute. Their acceptance of the reduced salaries will not offset any rightful claim they may have to larger amounts than have been voted them, thus leaving their right to the increase to be settled later.

This was decided at a conference held yesterday by city officials. The temporary settlement was offered by Comptroller Cook through Deputy Comptroller Levy, and was accepted by the school officials.

In Brooklyn there will also be a heavy reduction in salaries below what the teachers claim.

For Richmond, the officials hold out no hope except in an act of the Legislature.

At a meeting of the Richmond School Board last night, however, when they discussed a possible way out for that borough was found, and the case will be presented to the Corporation Council tomorrow.

The Manhattan Borough teachers will be paid on the basis of the payroll in operation on April 25, thus leaving all increases made mistakenly or otherwise under the Ahearn law, or that were made to equalize with the Ahearn law, to be adjusted later.

The payroll for October will be at once returned unsigned by Comptroller Cook to Auditor Cook of the Board of Education, and a revised payroll that will give the teachers a large part of their money will be made out and sent to the schools.

"We appreciate the embarrassment to which teachers will be put, and my office forces will work night and day, if it is necessary, to make the delay a short one," he said.

The teachers entitled to mandatory minimum salaries under the Ahearn law will receive their additional money next month, and the delay as possible. Deputy Comptroller Levy thinks that this second part of the salary matter can be straightened out within a few weeks. "But it will take an awful amount of figuring," he said.

The teachers who claim advances that the School Board thinks right, but that the Auditor Council, which thinks illegal and which Comptroller Cook will, therefore, not pay, will not get their money until the time the question can be legally settled. Any one of them is at liberty to sue for the amount claimed and to thus make a test case.

In Brooklyn the salary list has also been higher than the law, according to Corporation Counsel Whelan, allows, but a cut was made to meet the Ahearn law, and this month's rolls have been made out with the same cut and will therefore be passed as usual, making it possible for the Brooklyn teachers to receive their reduced salaries without delay.

September Amount Held Up.
"The amount claimed for September," said Auditor Cook, of the Board of Education, "was about \$307,000 for Brooklyn. That was held up and returned, and finally for \$289,000 for September. The balance to be paid for October, and the heavy difference will be decided upon later. How much the difference in New York will be between the two, has been decided by the Borough Board and what the Corporation Council allows, I cannot say."

The situation in Brooklyn is different from that in Manhattan inasmuch as it is known as the "Petroleum Schedule," a schedule of salaries that went into effect September 1, 1898, through the action of the Brooklyn Board.

Brooklyn claims that when that schedule was adopted, the law was not in force, and that it was a violation of the law to pay the salaries that were then in force. It is a matter of law, and the Brooklyn Board, apparently, in the end will win with larger salaries than those of Manhattan.

Auditor Cook said that thus far no legal action had been taken to establish the law, but that he had been told that a mandamus would shortly be served upon him in connection with it.

The conference at which yesterday's agreements were arrived at, for Manhattan and Brooklyn, was held at noon in the office of Corporation Counsel Whelan. Present were Mr. Whelan, President Little, of the Central Board of Education; Auditor Cook; Deputy Comptroller Levy; Henry W. Maxwell, chairman of the Finance Committee of the Brooklyn Board and secretary of the Board; and of the Central Board of Education, and Corporation Counsel Carr, of Brooklyn.

All Favor the Teachers.
Among all of them there was evident a strong desire to give the teachers all possible help in the present distressing state of affairs, but all realized the difficulties that lay in the way in the shape of a depleted school treasury and positive legal objections.

At the close of the meeting President Little hurried away, and refused to discuss the subject. The subject of the best words, Corporation Counsel Whelan said, is "Nothing at all was decided upon. That is all I can say."

"The Manhattan Board will now, as I understand," said Mr. Levy, when seen later at his office, "get to work on the schedule to take over November and December after October has been readjusted. The schedule must be such as to harmonize with the balance available under the law for Manhattan schools for 1899. It is probable that Brooklyn will do the same."

The arrangements claimed by Brooklyn up to September 1, under the disputed Pettinelli schedule, and Auditor Cook's amount to \$300,000. If the teachers get that amount, it will be a heavy burden for the last few months of this year, it will be a heavy burden.

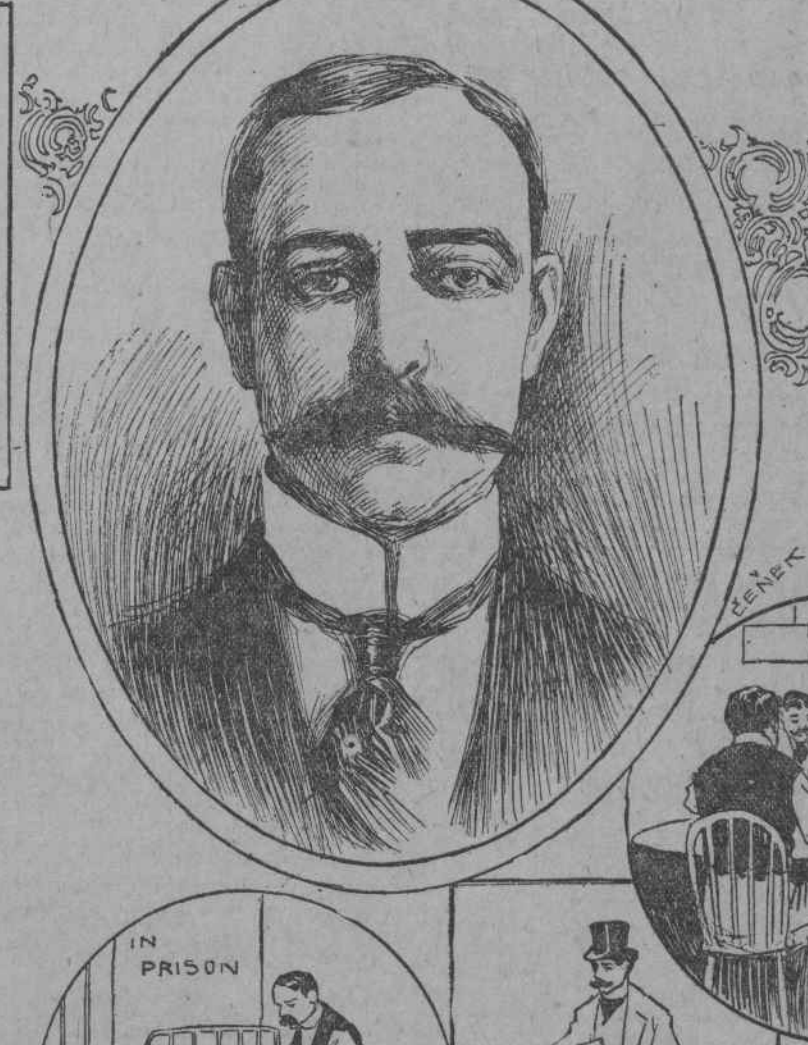
No relief, temporary or otherwise, except through the Legislature, is in sight for Queens and Richmond, according to those at the conference, and the difficulties of those boroughs were only cursorily referred to.

Both the Queens and Richmond boards "have received the proposition," said Auditor Cook, "and their teachers will have to get along with one month's pay alone for the months of October, November and December. I do not see any recourse under the law."

"Queens was allotted \$100,000 in addition to the amount originally given it, but it has spent that \$100,000, too," said Comptroller Cook. "Richmond is in a different position, and every one sympathizes with its portion of the school funds after the amount had been fixed by the Board of Estimate."

Deduction Unavoidable.
"But that deduction could not be helped under the positive direction of section 1,005 of the charter, which provides for an uniform distribution of the school money among the boroughs. Still, the Legislature seems to be the only recourse. Should the Board of Estimate vote \$50,000 to Richmond, after the vote on the other section 1,005, some \$200,000 additional to Manhattan, and so on."

"I cannot pay more money than the law allows," added the Comptroller, "or should I do so I would be held personally liable for any sums thus overpaid. The system of school boards is a radical one, and it is a great deal more of unity and system and a great deal less of red tape. Then such a serious matter as this could not occur."



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Alonso J. Whiteman, Ex-State Senator and Millionaire, the Chief.

R. J. KNOX HIS AID.

Their Whole Organization Gathered in After Baffling Police for Years.

Alonso J. Whiteman, ex-millionaire, graduate of the Columbia Law School, a former member of the Minnesota State Senate, and for more than ten years a bank and hotel swindler of international reputation, who has been several times convicted, but has always evaded punishment, is Captain McCluskey's captive at Police Headquarters, with three members of his criminal organization, while the fourth is under arrest at Pittsburg.

This most expert, desperate and dangerous band of scientific robbers, all of whose pictures are in the Rogues' Gallery, and whose operations, conducted under an admirably perfected system, have baffled the police of the principal cities of the United States for more than three years, was taken at a single haul Monday night by McCluskey's men, Holland, Foy and Frazer, after months of espionage in which McCluskey and Pinkerton co-operated.

"Whiteman is the brains of the organization," said Captain McCluskey last night. "Having been a banker, he is familiar with all the details of that business and is more than a match for any bank cashier in the country."

Venerable Looking, but Wicked.
Next to Whiteman the most interesting captive is a venerable appearing but scandalously wicked old scoundrel, best known as Charles Ward. It is he who was taken in Pittsburg. Frank Edmunds, who said he was a bartender and gave his address as No. 560 Columbus avenue; John Thompson, alias Hartley, alias P. Lawton, who refused to give any address, and Robert J. Knox, a lawyer, giving the address of No. 128 West Thirty-third street, are the other three.

Whiteman is held for requisition to Chicago, where he was convicted of grand larceny, admitted to bail pending the hearing of his case on appeal, and when the appeal was denied jumped his bail. Though he is admitted to bail pending the hearing of his case on appeal, and when the appeal was denied jumped his bail. Though he is admitted to bail pending the hearing of his case on appeal, and when the appeal was denied jumped his bail.

Whiteman had arrived from Danville on November 11 and registered at the St. Marks Hotel, in Fifth avenue. He had gone out and prepared for the arrival of his "pals." In his absence McCluskey went to his room and found a valise and telegrams. One of the telegrams invited him to dinner at the Downtown Club, and the other contained an invitation to the Horse Show.

"He sent these telegrams to himself," said the lesser members of the "doxy" story last night, "evidently to impress the hotel people. Wherever this gang has worked it always tries to victimize the hotels, and has generally succeeded."

For a long time the operations of this band had been recognized by the police as a favorite method of "faking" real estate transactions and the negotiation of forged bank paper. The first strands of the net which finally secured the whole crowd

white-whiskered and venerable looking, was the chief operator. Calling himself Charles E. Stewart, he duped the real estate game of Johnson in Brooklyn, which introduced him to the First National Bank of Woodstock, where he presented a draft for \$10,000 purporting to be on the "National Bank of Lawrence, Kan.," secured \$8,000, and it being near closing time on Saturday, got safely away. This was on October 10.

Whiteman's victims are expected here today to identify not only Ward, but also his close friendship with Whiteman was established in the freshman days when they visited neighboring cities and cleaned out such old-timers as "Dink" Davis and John Bender, of Colma and New York.

Too much poker. Whiteman and his partner, Knox, who was a student at Hamilton College with high standing and became a successful lawyer in Minnesota.

The gambling instinct was the ruin of Knox. He gambled in college and out, and his close friendship with Whiteman was established in the freshman days when they visited neighboring cities and cleaned out such old-timers as "Dink" Davis and John Bender, of Colma and New York.

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true to him for many months, and he soon made a millionaires.

He was elected to the Minnesota State Senate as a Democrat, when but twenty-five years old, and made an "auspicious record."

He is the author of the Whiteman Election law which is now in force in Minnesota. His friends were saying that Whiteman would be Governor when he ran for Congress from the Duluth district. To split the Republican vote, Whiteman engaged a man to run as a Populist. The election looked like a "clinch" for Whiteman, when, very much to his surprise, the Populist was elected.

SEASONABLE HINTS.

Guard Your Health in Fall and Early Winter.

A change from warm to cold is always attended with more danger than from a cold to a warm temperature, hence the greater mortality from lung and throat diseases at this season of the year as compared with Spring.

The best protection against colds is not so much in extra clothing as in good digestion.

If the digestion and circulation are good, colds will be unknown.

Poor digestion causes poor circulation of the blood, and when in this condition severe colds are contracted on the slightest provocation.

People who make a regular practice of taking Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets after meals are free from colds, simply because their digestion is perfect, the heart strong and regular, and the whole system fortified against disease.

It requires little argument to convince any one that the best safeguard against colds, pneumonia and changes of temperature is a good stomach.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets taken after meals are dissolved and mingling with the food cause it to be promptly digested and assimilated; they do this because they contain nothing but harmless digestive elements, which digest meat, eggs and other food even when the stomach itself is weak and flaccid.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets make people well and keep them well, and the best habit you can acquire is to make daily use of them at meals to keep the digestive organs strong and vigorous.

AMERICA'S LARGEST CREDIT CLOTHES AND TAILORS.

CAREY & SIDES
56-58 4th Ave.,
CORNER NINTH ST.